

## PAPER - IV

### EDUCATIONAL TESTING, MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT

#### SECTION - I (MCQs)

1. Instrument used for measuring sample of behaviour is:  
(a) ☒ Test (b) Measurement  
(c) Assessment (d) Evaluation
2. Limited to quantitative description of pupils performance is:  
(a) Evaluation (b) ☒ Measurement  
(c) Test (d) Examination
3. The purpose of the evaluation is to make:  
(a) Decision (b) Prediction  
(c) ☒ Judgment (d) Opinion
4. The purpose of evaluation is to make judgment about educational:  
(a) Quantity (b) ☒ Quality  
(c) Time period (d) Age
5. Evaluation that monitors learning progress is:  
(a) Placement evaluation (b) ☒ Formative evaluation  
(c) Diagnostic evaluation (d) Summative evaluation
6. A formal and systematic procedure of getting information is:  
(a) Assessment (b) ☒ Test  
(c) Measurement (d) Evaluation

7. The process of obtaining numerical value is:  
(a) Test (b) ☒ Measurement  
(c) Assessment (d) Evaluation
8. A sum of questions is:  
(a) ☒ Test (b) Testing  
(c) Assessment (d) Examination
9. The first step in measurement is:  
(a) ☒ Decision of what to measure  
(b) Development of the test  
(c) Administering the test  
(d) Marking of the test
10. The purpose of formative evaluation is:  
(a) ☒ Monitoring progress of students  
(b) Selecting students  
(c) Promotion to next grade  
(d) Check final status
11. To assess achievement at the end of instructions is:  
(a) Placement assessment (b) Formative assessment  
(c) ☒ Summative assessment (d) Diagnostic assessment
12. Vast of all in scope?  
(a) Test (b) Measurement  
(c) Assessment (d) ☒ Evaluation
13. The right sequence is:  
(a) Test, Assessment, Evaluation, Measurement  
(b) Assessment, Measurement, Evaluation, Test  
(c) ☒ Test, Measurement, Assessment, Evaluation  
(d) Evaluation, Test, Measurement, Assessment



14. The least in scope is:  
 (a) ☒ Test (b) Measurement  
 (c) Assessment (d) Evaluation
15. Permanent difficulties in learning are investigated in:  
 (a) Summative evaluation (b) ☒ Diagnostic evaluation  
 (c) Formative evaluation (d) None of above
16. Broader in meaning is:  
 (a) ☒ Aims (b) Objectives  
 (c) Instructional objectives (d) Specific objectives
17. Procedures used to determine person's abilities is:  
 (a) ☒ Maximum performance test  
 (b) Typical performance test  
 (c) Norm - Referenced test  
 (d) Criterion referenced test
18. The purpose of evaluation is to:  
 (a) ☒ Make judgment about the quality of something  
 (b) Assign a mark or score to a student  
 (c) Measure the achievement of students  
 (d) Test the student in a subject
19. In norm referenced test the comparison is between:  
 (a) Groups (b) ☒ Individuals  
 (c) Areas (d) Interests
20. In which question marking will be more reliable?  
 (a) Completion (b) Short answer  
 (c) ☒ Multiple choice question (d) Essay
21. Facility value of less than 0.20 means:  
 (a) Item is too easy (b) Item is easy  
 (c) Item is acceptable (d) ☒ Item is difficult

22. Objective type question have advantage over essay type because such questions:  
 (a) Are easy to prepare (b) Are easy to solve  
 (c) ☒ Are easy to mark (d) Test critical thinking
23. Discrimination value of more than 0.4 means:  
 (a) Item is good (b) ☒ Item is acceptable  
 (c) Item is weak (d) Item discriminating negatively
24. Tests involving the construction of certain patterns or solving problems in terms of concrete materials are called:  
 (a) Intelligence tests (b) ☒ Performance tests  
 (c) Scholastic aptitude tests (d) Interest tests
25. In Multiple - choice item, the stem of the items should be:  
 (a) Large (b) Small  
 (c) ☒ Meaningful (d) Relevant
26. Which appropriate verb will you use to make an objective behavioral?  
 (a) To know (b) To appreciate  
 (c) To understand (d) To construct
27. Objectives representing the purposes of instruction of a teacher are called:  
 (a) Performance (b) Instructional  
 (c) Attainment (d) Terminal objectives
28. The main advantage of essay type is:  
 (a) They can measure complex learning outcome which cannot be measured with other types of questions  
 (b) The student can guess the answer  
 (c) Are easy to mark  
 (d) Can diagnose the learning difficulties of students



29. Running description of active behavior of a student as observed by the teacher is:  
 (a) Anecdotal record (b) Autobiography  
 (c) Interview (d) Questionnaire
30. A test very popular with class-room teacher is:  
 (a) True False Test (b) Completion Test  
 (c) Matching items (d) Multiple choice
31. Frequently used tools of summative evaluation are:  
 (a) Test (b) Teacher observation  
 (c) Daily assignment (d) Oral questioning
32. Which of the following statement is a criterion referenced interpretation:  
 (a) Asjad can state Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> Law of motion  
 (b) Ahmad got the highest score  
 (c) Dawood GRE score is 350  
 (d) Rimsha percentile in math test is 35
33. The most commonly used guessing correction formula to predict and control is:  
 (a)  $S=R-W$  (b)  $S=R-w/2-1$   
 (c)  $S=R-W/N-1$  (d)  $S=R-W/1$
34. The summative evaluation is:  
 (a) Diagnostic (b) Certifying judgment  
 (c) Continuous (d) On going
35. The difference between maximum and minimum values is:  
 (a) Mean (b) Mode  
 (c) Range (d) Quartiles
36. The number of score lying in a class interval is:  
 (a) Mid point (b) Quartiles  
 (c) Class boundaries (d) Frequencies

37. A multiple choice question is composed of question or statement referred as:  
 (a) Stem (b) Distracter  
 (c) Foil (d) Response
38. In a norm referenced test which item is best? Whose:  
 (a) Item difficulty is near zero  
 (b) Item difficulty is near 100  
 (c) Item difficulty is near 70  
 (d) Item difficulty is near 50
39. Which question have increasing objectivity of marking:  
 (a) Unstructured essays (b) Structured essays  
 (c) Short answer (d) Multiple type questions
40. The most widely used format on standardized test in USA is:  
 (a) Multiple Choice (b) Essay Type  
 (c) Matching list (d) Short answers
41. Which questions are difficult to mark with reliability:  
 (a) Multiple type question (b) Short answer  
 (c) Structured essays (d) Unstructured essays
42. Projective techniques are used to measure:  
 (a) Aptitude (b) Intelligence  
 (c) Knowledge (d) Personality
43. Test meant for prediction on a certain criterion is called:  
 (a) Achievement test (b) Aptitude test  
 (c) Personality tests (d) Non-standardized test
44. Kuder-Richardson method is used to estimate:  
 (a) Reliability (b) Validity  
 (c) Objectivity (d) Usability



45. Value that divides the data into two equal parts is:  
 (a) Mean (b) Median  
 (c) Mode (d) Mean deviation
46. The test measures what we intend to measure. This quality of the test is called:  
 (a) Validity (b) Reliability  
 (c) Usability (d) Objectively
47. The length of a test is an important factor in obtaining a representative:  
 (a) Mode (b) Sample  
 (c) Group (d) Factor
48. Median of 1, 6, 4, 5, 2, 3, is:  
 (a) 2 (b) 2.5  
 (c) 3 (d) 3.5
49. The formula for Mean is used:  
 (a)  $X = \frac{LL + UL}{2}$  (b)  $M = N + 1/2$   
 (c)  $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$  (d)  $N = EF$
50. The test made to compare the performance of student with the other students is called:  
 (a) Criterion reference (b) Norm reference  
 (c) Achievement (d) Diagnostic
51. Summative evaluation is used:  
 (a) At the start of the programme  
 (b) At the end of the programme  
 (c) During the programme  
 (d) At all times
52. The appearance of normal curve resembles with:  
 (a) U (b) Bell  
 (c) V (d) Skew ness

53. The alternative name of the "table of specification" is:  
 (a) Test Blue Print (b) Test Construction  
 (c) Test Administration (d) Test Scoring
54. "Table of specification" helps in:  
 (a) Test Development (b) Test Administration  
 (c) Test Scoring (d) Test Reporting
55. The purpose of table of specification is:  
 (a) To develop integration between objectives and contents  
 (b) To develop a balance test  
 (c) To help the teacher for sampling questions from all contents  
 (d) All above
56. Table of specification is prepared by:  
 (a) Developing list of instructional objectives  
 (b) Preparing the draft of course contents  
 (c) Preparing two way chart  
 (d) All above
57. The supply type test item is:  
 (a) True / False items (b) Matching items  
 (c) M.C.Q items (d) Completion items
58. Alternative response item is:  
 (a) True / False (b) Right / Wrong  
 (c) Correct / Incorrect (d) All above
59. How many columns matching items have:  
 (a) One column (b) Two column  
 (c) Four column (d) Five column



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60. The item in the column for which a match is sought is:  
 (a) Premise (b) Response  
 (c) Distractor (d) None of above
61. Identifying relationship between two things is demonstrated by:  
 (a) True / False (b) Completion item  
 (c) Matching item (d) Short answer
62. The statement of problem in M.C.Qs is:  
 (a) Stem (b) Option  
 (c) Distracter (d) Premise
63. The list of suggested answers in M.C.Qs is:  
 (a) Alternatives (b) Choices  
 (c) Options (d) All above
64. The correct option in M.C.Q is:  
 (a) Answer (b) Distracters  
 (c) Response (d) None of above
65. The incorrect options in M.C.Q are:  
 (a) Answers (b) Distracters  
 (c) Responses (d) None of above
66. The most widely applicable test item is:  
 (a) Short Answers (b) Completion  
 (c) Matching (d) M.C.Q
67. The type of essay item in which contents are limited is:  
 (a) Restricted Response Questions  
 (b) Extended Response Questions  
 (c) M.C.Q  
 (d) True / False

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68. The ability to select, organize, integrate and evaluate ideas is demonstrated by:  
 (a) Restricted Response  
 (b) Extended Response Question  
 (c) M.C.Q  
 (d) True / False
69. The score of a student getting 70 correct and 30 incorrect answers in True / False items by applying guessing correction formula will be:  
 (a) 30 (b) 40  
 (c) 50 (d) 60
70. The score of a student getting 70 correct and 30 incorrect answers in M.C.Q items having four options by applying guessing correction formula will be:  
 (a) 30 (b) 40  
 (c) 50 (d) 60
71. The Analysis of items is necessary in:  
 (a) Teacher Made Test (b) Standardized Test  
 (c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b
72. Which one is not the type of test by purpose:  
 (a) Essay Type Test (b) Standardized Test  
 (c) Criterion reference test (d) Norm referenced test
73. The type of the test by method is:  
 (a) Standardized test (b) Norm referenced test  
 (c) Objective type test (d) Criterion reference test
74. Students performance is compared with others students in:  
 (a) Norm referenced test  
 (b) Criterion referenced test  
 (c) Objective referenced test  
 (d) None of above



75. Student's performance is compared with clearly defined learning tasks in:
- Norm referenced test
  - Criterion referenced test
  - Objective referenced test
  - None of above
76. Test that measure learning out come of students is:
- Aptitude Test
  - Intelligence Test
  - Achievement Test
  - Diagnostic Test
77. The tests designed to predict future performance is:
- Aptitude Test
  - Intelligence Test
  - Achievement Test
  - Diagnostic Test
78. The founder of modern intelligent tests was:
- Alfred Binet
  - Terman
  - Stern
  - Gulford
79. The formula to determine I.Q was presented by:
- Alfred Binet
  - Terman
  - Stern
  - Gulford
80. I.Q of a student having same physical and mental age will be:
- 90
  - 100
  - 110
  - 120
81. The I.Q of a student having twelve years mental age and ten years physical age will be:
- 90
  - 100
  - 110
  - 120
82. The quality of test that measures "what it claims to measure" is.
- Reliability
  - Validity
  - Objectivity
  - Differentiability

83. The characteristic of a test to discriminate between high achievers and low achievers is:
- Reliability
  - Validity
  - Objectivity
  - Differentiability
84. If the scoring of the test is not effected by any factor, quality of test is called:
- Reliability
  - Validity
  - Objectivity
  - Differentiability/Discrimination
85. The quality of test to give same scores when administered at different occasions is:
- Reliability
  - Validity
  - Objectivity
  - Differentiability
86. If the sample of the question in the test is sufficiently large enough, the quality of test is:
- Validity
  - Usability
  - Adequacy
  - Objectivity
87. The quality of test showing ease of time, cost, administration and interpretation is called:
- Validity
  - Usability
  - Adequacy
  - Objectivity
88. Item Analysis focuses to find out:
- Facility index
  - Discrimination power
  - Effectiveness of Distracters
  - All above
89. Facility index (Difficulty level) of an item determines?
- Ease or difficulty
  - Discrimination Power
  - Effectiveness of distracters
  - All above



90. High and low achievers are sorted out by:  
 (a) Facility Index  
 (b) Discrimination power  
 (c) Effectiveness of distracters  
 (d) All above
91. Test item is acceptable when its facility index / difficulty level ranges from:  
 (a) 20-60% (b) 30-70%  
 (c) 40-80% (d) 10-50%
92. Test item is very easy when value of facility index / difficulty level is higher than:  
 (a) 70% (b) 60%  
 (c) 50% (d) 30%
93. Test item is very difficult when value of facility index / difficulty level is less than:  
 (a) 20% (b) 30%  
 (c) 40% (d) 50%
94. Discrimination power of an item is acceptable when its value ranges from:  
 (a) 0.30 - 1 (b) 0.2 - 1  
 (c) 0.1 - 1 (d) 10 - 1
95. Test item discriminates 100% when its value for discrimination is:  
 (a) 1 (b) 0.1  
 (c) 0.01 (d) 10
96. Test item can not discriminate low achievers and high achievers when its value is lower than:  
 (a) 0.10 (b) 0.20  
 (c) 0.30 (d) 0.40

97. Good distracter is that which:  
 (a) Attracts high achievers more than low achievers  
 (b) Attracts low achievers more than high achievers  
 (c) Attracts equally high and low achievers  
 (d) Does not attract
98. Bad distracter is that which:  
 (a) Attracts high achievers, more than low achievers  
 (b) Does not attract at all to any student  
 (c) Attracts high achievers and low achievers equally  
 (d) All above
99. The type of interview when interviewee is one:  
 (a) Individual Interview (b) Single Interview  
 (c) Structural Interview (d) Focused Interview
100. What is interview called when interviewee are more than one:  
 (a) Group Interview (b) Panel Interview  
 (c) Structural Interview (d) Focused Interview
101. The planned interview is:  
 (a) Group Interview (b) Panel Interview  
 (c) Structural Interview (d) Focused Interview
102. Discussion is concentrated on one problem in:  
 (a) Group Interview (b) Panel Interview  
 (c) Structural Interview (d) Focused Interview
103. The collection of productive work called to evaluate the performance of students is:  
 (a) Port Folio (b) Project  
 (c) Assignment (d) All above



104. The type of marking and reporting system is:  
 (a) Traditional marking system  
 (b) Pass-fail system  
 (c) Letters to the parent  
 (d) All above
105. What is the Average of 20, 21, 22, 23:  
 (a) 20 (b) 21  
 (c) 21.5 (d) 22
106. What is the Mode of 5, 6, 3, 5, 7, 2, 5, 7:  
 (a) 2 (b) 5  
 (c) 6 (d) 7
107. What is the Median of 3, 4, 5, 7, 1, 9, 2, 6, 8:  
 (a) 1 (b) 3  
 (c) 5 (d) 7
108. What is the Median of 1, 6, 4, 5, 2, 3:  
 (a) 2 (b) 2.5  
 (c) 3 (d) 3.5
109. Item with difficulty index of 5% is:  
 (a) Very easy (b) Easy  
 (c) Acceptable (d) Difficult
110. Quality of a test to give same scores at two times is called:  
 (a) Validity (b) Reliability  
 (c) Objectivity (d) Usability
111. Alfred Binet's major contribution was testing in the field of:  
 (a) Mental (b) Achievement  
 (c) Diagnosis (d) None of above

112. The series which divides the distribution in two equal halves is called:  
 (a) Mean (b) Median  
 (c) Mode (d) Range
113. The score in a distribution which has maximum frequency is called:  
 (a) Mean (b) Median  
 (c) Mode (d) Range
114. Accuracy of measurement is called:  
 (a) Validity (b) Reliability  
 (c) Practicability (d) All of the above
115. Which type of test tends to have the lowest reliability?  
 (a) True - false (b) Completion  
 (c) Matching (d) Essay
116. Most of the tests used in our schools are:  
 (a) Intelligence tests (b) Achievement tests  
 (c) Aptitude tests (d) Personality tests
117. \_\_\_\_\_ involves professional judgment of the value or worth of measured performance.  
 (a) Test (b) Evaluation  
 (c) Assessment (d) Measurement
118. The term evaluation usually covers:  
 (a) Students performance  
 (b) Teacher performance  
 (c) Instructions performance  
 (d) All of above
119. Multiple choice question provide a broad sampling of:  
 (a) Knowledge (b) Learning  
 (c) Content (d) Comprehension



120. Norm reference test are designed to rank pupil:  
 (a) Learning (b) Effort  
 (c) Achievement (d) Knowledge
121. Reliability is concerned with the \_\_\_\_\_ of students.  
 (a) Consistency (b) Stability  
 (c) Dependability (d) All of above
122. Project is concerned with:  
 (a) Practical work (b) Theoretical work  
 (c) Physical work (d) Mental work
123. \_\_\_\_\_ is calculated by adding all the scores in distribution and then diving that sum by the numbers of scores.  
 (a) Mean (b) Mode  
 (c) Median (d) Standard deviation
124. The primary determinant of a grade is the \_\_\_\_\_ of students.  
 (a) Knowledge (b) Learning  
 (c) Performance (d) Assessment
125. An ability test includes:  
 (a) Achievement, aptitude & attitude  
 (b) Aptitude, attitude and interest  
 (c) Attitude, interest & intelligence  
 (d) Achievement, aptitude & intelligence
126. We use simulation as a teaching technique in:  
 (a) Short answers (b) Completion items  
 (c) Performance test (d) Matching exercises
127. The main purpose of classroom testing is:  
 (a) Compare students performance  
 (b) Measure teachers effectiveness  
 (c) Reporting to parents  
 (d) Improve instruction

128. Diagnostic evaluation is done:  
 (a) Before Teaching (b) After Teaching  
 (c) In Between Teaching (d) None of the above
129. What the individual can perform in future is measured by:  
 (a) Intelligence test (b) Personality test  
 (c) Achievement test (d) Aptitude test
130. The best measure to avoid the guessing in a structured test is to use:  
 (a) True – false items (b) Completion items  
 (c) Matching items (d) Multiple-choice items
131. The first and most important step in making a test is:  
 (a) Collecting context (b) Defining objectives  
 (c) Determining process (d) Proper planning
132. The final product of measurement is:  
 (a) Test item (b) Scores  
 (c) Interpretation of scores (d) Performance
133. Essay test have advantage over the objective tests because they:  
 (a) Are free from opportunities of bluffing  
 (b) Have high consistency in marking  
 (c) Provide adequate representation  
 (d) Provide opportunities to organize knowledge
134. The basic function of educational measurement is to find out student's:  
 (a) Achievement (b) Attitudes  
 (c) Habits (d) Interests
135. If a criterion referenced test is reliable, then scores from test are:  
 (a) Useful (b) Standardized  
 (c) Consistent (d) Valid



136. Construct validity is established through:  
 (a) Logical analysis (b) Standardized analysis  
 (c) Both a & b (d) Neither a nor b
137. The standard error of measurement is a measure of:  
 (a) Location (b) Central tendency  
 (c) Variability (d) Association
138. Which of the following is not a strength of multiple choice items:  
 (a) Effective testing of higher cognitive levels  
 (b) Content sampling  
 (c) Score reliability  
 (d) Allows for educated guessing
139. When constructing multiple choice items, it is best to:  
 (a) Make all option of same length  
 (b) Put main idea in items  
 (c) Use only two options  
 (d) Repeat key words of stem in options
140. Use of many selected responses in a test can provide good:  
 (a) Level of difficulty (b) Objectivity  
 (c) Context sampling (d) Time sampling
141. Variation in the scores of an individual from time to time could be best judged by reliability techniques of:  
 (a) Parallel test forms (b) Rational equivalence  
 (c) Split half (d) Test-retest
142. The most significant advantage of true – false items is:  
 (a) Wide sampling (b) Item validity  
 (c) Ease of construction (d) Elimination of guessing

143. Improvement of scores on a post test after having the pre test the threat affecting the results is referred as:  
 (a) Instrumentation (b) History  
 (c) Testing (d) Mortality
144. The most comprehensive term used in the process of educational testing is called:  
 (a) Test (b) Interview  
 (c) Evaluation (d) Measurement
145. Monitoring the outcomes with reference to the objectives the term used is called:  
 (a) Test (b) Interview  
 (c) Evaluation (d) Measurement
146. Learning difficulties during instruction can be checked with the help of evaluation type called:  
 (a) Placement (b) Summative  
 (c) Diagnostic (d) Formative
147. Test designed to measure the number of items an individual can attempt correctly in a given time is referred type of test as:  
 (a) Power (b) Supply  
 (c) Achievement (d) Speed
148. Test designed to measure the learning during specific time of an individual is referred type of test as:  
 (a) Power (b) Supply  
 (c) Achievement (d) Speed
149. 27% of the papers with the highest scores = lowest score = 10. When  $H=8$ ,  $L=3$  for item No. 10. What is the index of difficulty for item No. 10?  
 (a) 0.5 (b) 1.1  
 (c) 0.25 (d) 0.55



150. In a multiple choice test number of alternatives (N) is 4. What would be the score of candidate who has done 40 items correctly and 9 items wrongly?
- (a) 43 (b) 31  
(c) 37 (d) 49
151. Spearman-brown Prophecy formula is:
- (a)  $R = \frac{2r}{1+r}$  (b)  $S = R - W$   
(c)  $S = R - \frac{W}{N-1}$  (d)  $\rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum D^2}{N(N^2-1)}$
152. An aptitude test measure:
- (a) Overall mental ability (b) Attained ability  
(c) Present attainment (d) Potential ability
153. The first step in constructing a test is to:
- (a) Select a variety of items from which to choose  
(b) Define the objectives of the course  
(c) Delimit the content to be covered by the test  
(d) Decide what kind of test to use
154. Other things being equal, which type of test tends to have the lowest reliability:
- (a) True - false (b) Completion  
(c) Matching (d) Essay
155. The chief point of distinction between teacher - made test and standardized tests lies in the area of:
- (a) Objectivity (b) Norms  
(c) Overall quality (d) Sampling
156. Seventy fifth percentile may also be termed as:
- (a)  $Q_1$  (b)  $Q_2$   
(c)  $Q_3$  (d)  $Q_4$

157. The quality testing in education is only possible by using:
- (a) Achievement test  
(b) Intelligence test  
(c) Aptitude test  
(d) Standardized achievement test
158. Achievement Test batteries are widely used at:
- (a) Elementary School level  
(b) Secondary School level  
(c) Intermediate level  
(d) Degree level
159. The scale that is used for attitude measurement is named as:
- (a) Technical Scale (b) Ordinal Scale  
(c) Likert Scale (d) Projective Scale
160. The type of test used for obtaining dependable ranking of the students is:
- (a) Norm reference (b) Diagnostic  
(c) Prognostic (d) Criterion reference
161. The most significant advantage in the true-false test is:
- (a) Wide sampling (b) Items validity  
(c) Elimination of guessing (d) None of the above
162. A test designed to know the students position in a group is called:
- (a) Criterion reference (b) Norm reference  
(c) Achievement (d) Aptitude
163. A sum of questions is:
- (a) Test (b) Measurement  
(c) Assessment (d) Evaluation



164. The instrument to measure is:  
 (a) Test (b) Content  
 (c) Assessment (d) Evaluation
165. Measurement is the:  
 (a) Qualitative value (b) Value judgement  
 (c) Numerical value (d) None of the above
166. Evaluation is:  
 (a) Numerical Value (b) Value Judgement  
 (c) Qualitative Value (d) None of the above
167. The scores of student in a paper is:  
 (a) Test (b) Measurement  
 (c) Evaluation (d) All of the above
168. A test answers the question:  
 (a) How well (b) How much  
 (c) How good (d) None of the above
169. Measurement answers the question:  
 (a) How well (b) How much  
 (c) How good (d) None of the above
170. Evaluation answers the question:  
 (a) How well (b) How much  
 (c) How good (d) None of the above
171. A symbol indicating the performance of the student is:  
 (a) Test (b) Grade  
 (c) Report (d) Measurement
172. Evaluation Techniques are selected on the basis of:  
 (a) Usability (b) Reliability  
 (c) Validity (d) Objectivity
173. CRT is clearly defined and delimited domain of:  
 (a) Knowledge (b) Performance  
 (c) Learning Task (d) Evaluation

174. Evaluation is the systematic process of collecting and analyzing data in order to make:  
 (a) Prediction (b) Judgments  
 (c) Decisions (d) Results
175. Instructional objectives must include:  
 (a) Action verb (b) Learning resources  
 (c) Learning activities (d) Teaching strategies
176. The first draft of objectives needs to be:  
 (a) Tested (b) Assessed  
 (c) Measured (d) Evaluated
177. Usually NRT is not used for:  
 (a) The measure of achievement  
 (b) Objective type item  
 (c) Mastery testing domain  
 (d) Subjective item
178. Example of psychomotor domain is that student:  
 (a) Demonstrates awareness to environmental pollution  
 (b) Performs an experiment  
 (c) Can compare results of two experiments  
 (d) Can narrate a story
179. Ability to develop a life style based upon the preferred value system is:  
 (a) Responding (b) Valuing  
 (c) Organizing (d) Characterizing
180. Example of cognitive domain is:  
 (a) Describe a topic  
 (b) Develop an X-ray film  
 (c) Type a letter  
 (d) Take responsibility for tools



181. At the highest level of hierarchy is:  
 (a) Understanding (b) Application  
 (c) Evaluation (d) Analysis
182. Student can design a laboratory according to certain specification in which category of objective?  
 (a) Analysis (b) Synthesis  
 (c) Evaluation (d) Knowledge
183. The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objectives is:  
 (a) Two (b) Three  
 (c) Five (d) Six
184. The highest level of cognitive domain is:  
 (a) Synthesis (b) Analysis  
 (c) Comprehension (d) Evaluation
185. The process of determining the value or worth of anything is:  
 (a) Test (b) Measurement  
 (c) Assessment (d) Evaluation
186. Educational objectives have been divided into:  
 (a) Two domains (b) Three domains  
 (c) Four domains (d) Five domains
187. Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in:  
 (a) 1946 (b) 1956  
 (c) 1966 (d) 1976
188. The classification of cognitive domain was presented by:  
 (a) Benjamin S. Bloom (b) Skinner  
 (c) Krathwhol (d) Simpson
189. Cognitive domain have:  
 (a) Three subgroups (b) Four subgroups  
 (c) Five subgroups (d) Six subgroups

190. The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is:  
 (a) Comprehension (b) Application  
 (c) Knowledge (d) Synthesis
191. The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is:  
 (a) Evaluation (b) Synthesis  
 (c) Analysis (d) Application
192. The right sequence of subgroups of cognitive domain is:  
 (a) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Synthesis, Analysis, Evaluation  
 (b) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Evaluation, Analysis, Synthesis  
 (c) Knowledge, Comprehension, Evaluation, Application, Analysis, Synthesis  
 (d) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Synthesis, Evaluation
193. Knowing / memorizing and recalling is concerned with:  
 (a) Comprehension (b) Application  
 (c) Knowledge (d) Evaluation
194. To grasp the meaning of the material is:  
 (a) Comprehension (b) Application  
 (c) Knowledge (d) Synthesis
195. To use previous learned material in new situation is:  
 (a) Comprehension (b) Application  
 (c) Knowledge (d) Analysis
196. To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is:  
 (a) Comprehension (b) Application  
 (c) Analysis (d) Synthesis
197. To put ideas together to form a new whole is:  
 (a) Evaluation (b) Synthesis  
 (c) Analysis (d) Application



198. To know the worth or value of material is:  
 (a) Analysis. (b) Application  
 (c) Knowledge (d) Evaluation
199. The intellectual skills are reflected by:  
 (a) Cognitive Domain (b) Affective Domain  
 (c) Psychomotor Domain (d) None of above
200. Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by:  
 (a) Cognitive Domain (b) Affective Domain  
 (c) Psychomotor Domain (d) None of above
201. Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?  
 (a) Cognitive Domain (b) Affective Domain  
 (c) Psychomotor Domain (d) None of above
202. The focus of cognitive domain is:  
 (a) Physical and Motor Skills  
 (b) Intellectual Skills  
 (c) Attitudes and Interests  
 (d) None of above
203. The affective domain was classified by:  
 (a) Benjamin S. Bloom (b) Simpson  
 (c) Krathwhol (d) Bruner
204. Affective domain is divided into:  
 (a) Four subgroups (b) Five subgroups  
 (c) Six subgroups (d) Seven subgroups
205. The lowest level of learning in affective domain is:  
 (a) Responding (b) Valuing  
 (c) Attending (d) Organization
206. Which is placed at the highest level of learning in affective domain:  
 (a) Attending (b) Responding  
 (c) Organization (d) Characterization

207. Right order of sub-groups of affective domain is:  
 (a) Attending, Responding, Valuing, Characterization, Organization  
 (b) Attending, Responding, Characterization, Valuing, Organization  
 (c) Attending, Valuing, Responding, Organization, Characterization  
 (d) Attending, Responding, Valuing, Organization, Characterization
208. Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is:  
 (a) Attending / Receiving (b) Responding  
 (c) Valuing (d) Organization
209. Which sub-group of affective domain focuses on active participation in:  
 (a) Attending / Receiving (b) Responding  
 (c) Valuing (d) Organization
210. Bringing together different values into a consistent value system is:  
 (a) Attending / Receiving (b) Responding  
 (c) Valuing (d) Organization
211. Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in:  
 (a) Responding (b) Valuing  
 (c) Organization (d) Characterization
212. Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in:  
 (a) 1962 (b) 1972  
 (c) 1982 (d) 1992
213. Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwhol in:  
 (a) 1954 (b) 1964  
 (c) 1974 (d) 1984



214. Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in :  
 (a) Four subgroups (b) Five subgroups  
 (c) Six subgroups (d) Seven subgroups
215. The characteristic of behavioural objective is:  
 (a) Observable and Immeasurable  
 (b) Non-observable and measurable  
 (c) Observable and measurable  
 (d) None of above
216. The right sequence of sub-groups of psychomotor domain is:  
 (a) Perception, Set, Guided response, Mechanism, Complex overt response, Adaptation, Origination  
 (b) Perception, Complex over response, Set, Guided response, Mechanism, Adaptation, Organization  
 (c) Set, Origination, Guided response, Mechanism, Complex overt response, Adaptation, Perception  
 (d) Guided response, Mechanism, Perception, Set, Adaptation, Organization, Complex overt response
217. Objective related to affective domain is:  
 (a) Student can paint a picture  
 (b) Student can draw a graph  
 (c) Student values honesty  
 (d) Student can write a letter
218. Bringing together scientific ideas to form a unique idea is:  
 (a) Application (b) Analysis  
 (c) Synthesis (d) Evaluation
219. The surface category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:  
 (a) Five Stages (b) Four Stages  
 (c) Three Stages (d) Two Stages

220. The 'Surface' Category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:  
 (a) Prestructural and Unistructural  
 (b) Unistructural and Multistructural  
 (c) Multistructural and Relational  
 (d) Relational and Extended Abstract
221. The 'deep' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:  
 (a) Prestructural and Unistructural  
 (b) Unistructural and Multistructural  
 (c) Multistructural and Relational  
 (d) Relational and Extended Abstract
222. Synthesis requires:  
 (a) Formulation of new structural material  
 (b) Understanding the structure of the material  
 (c) Judge the value of material  
 (d) Use the material in new situation
223. "The students will be able to translate a paragraph of English into Urdu" This objective fits in the category of cognitive domain:  
 (a) Knowledge (b) Comprehensive  
 (c) Application (d) Analysis
224. Solo Taxonomy provides systematic way of describing the learner's:  
 (a) Ability (b) Understanding  
 (c) Performance (d) Skill



## KEY MCQ's

1.	a	2.	b	3.	c	4.	b	5.	b
6.	b	7.	b	8.	a	9.	a	10.	a
11.	c	12.	d	13.	c	14.	a	15.	b
16.	a	17.	a	18.	a	19.	b	20.	c
21.	d	22.	c	23.	b	24.	b	25.	c
26.	d	27.	b	28.	a	29.	a	30.	d
31.	a	32.	a	33.	c	34.	b	35.	c
36.	d	37.	a	38.	d	39.	d	40.	a
41.	d	42.	d	43.	b	44.	a	45.	b
46.	a	47.	b	48.	d	49.	c	50.	b
51.	b	52.	b	53.	a	54.	a	55.	d
56.	d	57.	d	58.	d	59.	b	60.	a
61.	c	62.	a	63.	d	64.	a	65.	b
66.	d	67.	a	68.	b	69.	b	70.	d
71.	b	72.	a	73.	c	74.	a	75.	b
76.	c	77.	a	78.	a	79.	c	80.	b
81.	d	82.	b	83.	d	84.	c	85.	a
86.	c	87.	b	88.	d	89.	a	90.	b
91.	b	92.	a	93.	b	94.	a	95.	a
96.	c	97.	b	98.	d	99.	a	100.	a
101.	c	102.	d	103.	a	104.	d	105.	c
106.	b	107.	c	108.	d	109.	d	110.	b
111.	a	112.	b	113.	c	114.	b	115.	d
116.	b	117.	b	118.	d	119.	c	120.	c

121.	a	122.	a	123.	a	124.	c	125.	d
126.	c	127.	a	128.	b	129.	d	130.	b
131.	b	132.	b	133.	d	134.	a	135.	c
136.	a	137.	c	138.	a	139.	a	140.	b
141.	d	142.	a	143.	a	144.	c	145.	c
146.	c	147.	d	148.	a	149.	d	150.	c
151.	a	152.	d	153.	d	154.	d	155.	b
156.	c	157.	d	158.	d	159.	c	160.	a
161.	a	162.	b	163.	a	164.	a	165.	c
166.	b	167.	b	168.	a	169.	b	170.	c
171.	b	172.	c	173.	c	174.	b	175.	a
176.	d	177.	c	178.	b	179.	d	180.	a
181.	c	182.	b	183.	b	184.	d	185.	d
186.	b	187.	b	188.	a	189.	d	190.	c
191.	a	192.	d	193.	c	194.	a	195.	b
196.	c	197.	b	198.	d	199.	a	200.	b
201.	c	202.	b	203.	c	204.	b	205.	c
206.	d	207.	d	208.	a	209.	b	210.	d
211.	d	212.	b	213.	b	214.	d	215.	c
216.	a	217.	c	218.	c	219.	d	220.	b
221.	d	222.	a	223.	b	224.	c		

